$\frac{1}{MARYLAND}$ Phase II and	Phase III Ard	cneological D	vatabase and ii	iventory
HISTORICAL Site Number: 18PR460	Site Name:	Bevard - 4		Prehistoric 🗸
	Other name(s)			Historic
Brief Late Arc	haic, Early Woodland short	-term camp		Unknown
T D II C T Description:	maio, Early Woodiana onorc	tom oamp		
1 K U 3 I				
Site Location and Environmental Data:	Maryland Archeological	Research Unit No. 11	SCS soil & sediment code	
Latitude 38.7273 Longitude -76.9610	Physiographic province	Western Shore Coastal	Terrestrial site	Underwater site
Elevation 12 m Site slope	Ethnobotany profile ava	nilable Maritime site		
Site setting	Topography	Ownership	Name (if any) Tinke	rs Creek
-Site Setting restricted	Floodplain High	terrace Private	Saltwater	Freshwater
-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to	Hilltop/bluff  Rock	shelter/ Federal	Ocean	Stream/river ✓
account for sites near state/county lines or streams	Interior flat Hillsl	one State of MD	Estuary/tidal river	Swamp
	Upland flat Unkr	- Regional/	Tidewater/marsh	Lake or pond
	Ridgetop Othe	r Unknown		Spring
	Terrace Low terrace		Minimum distance to v	vater is 20 m
J	Low terrace 🗸			
Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:	Contact period site	ca. 1820 - 1860	Ethnic Associations (histor	ic only)
Paleoindian site Woodland site	ca. 1630 - 1675	ca. 1860 - 1900	Native American As	sian American
Archaic site MD Adena	ca. 1675 - 1720	ca. 1900 - 1930	African American U	nknown
	ca. 1720 - 1780	Post 1930	Anglo-American O	ther
	ca. 1780 - 1820		Hispanic	
Late archaic Y Late woodland	Unknown historic	<u> </u>	Y=Confirmed, P	-Possible
Unknown prehistoric context	Unknown cor	ntext		-1 0001010
Site Function Contextual Data:	Historic	Furnace/forge	Military Po	ost-in-ground
	Urban/Rural?	Other	Battlefield Fr	ame-built
Prehistoric	Domestic	Transportation	Fortification M	asonry
Multi-component 🕡 Misc. ceremonial 🗌	Homestead	Canal-related	Encampment O	ther structure
Village Rock art	Farmstead Mansion	Road/railroad	Townsite Sla	ave related
Hamlet Shell midden	Plantation	Wharf/landing	Religious No	n-domestic agri
Base camp STU/lithic scatter	Row/townhome	Maritime-related	Church/mtg house	creational
Rockshelter/cave Quarry/extraction Earthen mound Fish weir	Cellar	Bridge	Ch support bldg Mi	dden/dump
Cairn Production area	Privy	Ford	Burial area	ifact scatter
Burial area Unknown	Industrial	Educational	Cemetery	
Other context	Mining-related	Commercial	Sepulchre	ring or well
	Quarry-related	Trading post	Isolated burial Un	known
	Mill	Store	Bldg or foundation   Ot	her context
	Black/metalsmith	Tavern/inn	Possible Structure	
Interpretive Sampling Data:		<del></del>		

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

	hase II and Pl	hase III Archeological Database and	Inventory
TITETODICAI	Number: 18PR460	Site Name: Bevard - 4	Prehistoric 🗸
	r	Other name(s)	Historic
	£ Loto Archaio I	Early Woodland short-term camp	Unknown
T D II C T Des	cription:	Eany Woodiand Short-term camp	
<u> </u>			
Diagnostic Artifact Da	ıta:	Prehistoric Sherd Types Shepard	Keyser
Projectile Point Types	Koens-Crispin	Marcey Creek Popes Creek 72 Townsend	Yeocomico
Clovis	Perkiomen	Dames Qtr Coulbourn Minguannan	Monongahela
Hardaway-Dalton	Susquehana	Selden Island Watson Sullivan Cove	Susquehannock
Palmer	Vernon	Accokeek Mockley Shenks Ferry	·
Kirk (notch)	Piscataway 2	Wolfe Neck Clemson Island Moyaone	
Kirk (stem)	Calvert	Vinette Page Potomac Cr	
Le Croy	Selby Bay	Historic Sherd Types   Ironstone   Staffordshire	Stoneware
Morrow Mntn	Jacks Rf (notch)	Earthenware Jackfield Tin Glazed	English Brown
Guilford	Jacks Rf (pent)	Astbury Mn Mottled Whiteware	Eng Dry-bodie
Brewerton	Madison/Potomac	Borderware North Devon	Nottingham
Otter Creek	Levanna	Buckley Pearlware Percelain	Rhenish
All quantities exact or estin	nated minimal counts	Creamware	Wt Salt-glazed
Other Artifact & Featu	re Types:	Prehistoric Features   Lithic Material   Fer quartzi	te
Prehistoric Artifacts	Other fired clay	Mound(s) Storage/trash pit Jasper Chalcedon	
Flaked stone 738	Human remain(s)	Midden ☐ Burial(s) ☐ Chert ☐ Ironstone	Basalt
Ground stone	Modified faunal	Shell midden Ossuary Rhyolite Argilite	Unknown
Stone bowls	Unmod faunal	Postholes/molds Unknown Quartz Steatite	☐ Other ☐
Fire-cracked rock 106	Oyster shell	House pattern(s) ☐ Other ☐ Quartzite ✓ Sandstone	
Other lithics (all)	Floral material	Palisade(s) Dated features present a	
Ceramics (all) 72	Uncommon Obj.	Hearth(s)	it site
Rimsherds	Other _	Lithic reduc area	
Historic Artifacts	Tobacco related	Historic Features  Privy/outhouse Depression/mound	Unknown
Pottery (all)	Activity item(s)	Const feature Well/cistern Burial(s)	Other
Glass (all)	Human remain(s)	Foundation	Other
Architectural	Faunal material	Trash pit/dump Railroad bed Cellar hole/cellar	
Furniture	Misc. kitchen	Sheet midden Earthworks	
Arms	Floral material	Hearth/chimney  Planting feature  Mill raceway	
Clothing	Misc.	Postholes/molds Road/walkway Wheel pit	
Personal items	Other _	Paling ditch/fence All quantities exact or es	timated minimal counts
Radiocarbon Data:			
Sample 1: +/-	years BP Reliability San	nple 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 4: +/-	years BP Reliability San	nple 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/-	years BP Reliability
Sample 7: +/-	years BP Reliability <b>San</b>	nple 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/-	years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available

MAKILAND	I and Phase III Ar	cheological Database and In	ventory
HISTORICAL Site Number:	18PR460 Site Name:	Bevard - 4	Prehistoric 🗸
	Other name(s)		Historic
TRIST Description:	Late Archaic, Early Woodland sho	ort-term camp	Unknown
1 10 0 1	l .		
External Samples/Data:  Additional raw data may be available of	online	Collection curated at	

## **Summary Description:**

The Bevard-4 Site, 18PR460, is an Early Archaic, Late Archaic, and Early Woodland short-term use camp north of Fort Washington in Prince George's County, Maryland. Bevard-4 is located on a two-tiered terrace above Tinker's Creek in an area of flat or gently rolling alluvial terraces frequently dissected by dendritic streams of the Potomac drainage. The terrace on which the site is located has been plowed, both for agricultural uses and in a waste-water treatment program that involved plowing sewage sludge into the soil across the site with a 30 inch blade. At the time the site was first discovered, it was forested with small saplings. Soils at the site are luka silt loams.

In the mid-1990s the Maryland State Highway Administration began a roadwork project on Maryland Route 5. The roadwork necessitated wetland mitigation at the Bevard Property. As is typical of wetlands creation, portions of the property would be subject to grading and landscaping tasks to create the new wetland, activities which would directly impact any archeological resources present in the area. Thus, a Phase Ib study was required for compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and Maryland Historical Trust Act. Several proposed mitigation sites on the Bevard property were examined in the fall of 1994 as part of the Phase Ib study. This work led to the discovery of 4 prehistoric archeological sites and 1 historic archeological site. Phase Ib fieldwork in the area of 18PR460 involved the excavation of 65 shovel tests (36 X 36 cm) along a 20 m grid. Two 1 X 1 m test units were also excavated in order to refine site stratigraphy.

A cultural feature was encountered in one of the test units, a cluster of fire-cracked rock interpreted to be a hearth. A sandy, possibly undisturbed soil horizon containing some artifacts was also encountered in 2 areas of the site. In addition, distinct clusters of artifacts were recognized. Prehistoric artifacts recovered from the site during Phase Ib investigations consisted entirely of lithic artifacts. No prehistoric ceramics were recovered, although a few pieces of modern glass and a few nails were recovered from upper fill zones. A total of 634 prehistoric artifacts were recovered from the site. This total breaks down into 7 projectile points and point fragments, 4 biface fragments, 24 core fragments, 1 utilized flake, 457 flakes, 15 pieces of core shatter, 22 hammerstones, and 106 fire-cracked rock fragments. Projectile points recovered include an Early Archaic Kirk point, 2 Late Archaic Lamoka points, 1 Early Woodland Piscataway point, and 3 unidentifiable point fragments.

Based on these findings, and the decision to move forward with the construction of the wetland mitigation area at 18PR460, the decision was made to proceed with Phase II testing at the site. The first step in Phase II work was the implementation of a survey to relocate the Phase Ib grid, and many STPs, and to establish a new grid which was based on the Phase Ib survey data. The Phase II grid also employed a 20 m interval but was offset by 10 m from the Phase Ib grid in both the north and west directions. Staggering the grids in this way reduced the maximum distance between STPs to about 14 m, thus increasing the chances of recovering smaller concentrations of material. Shovel tests were 40 cm in diameter and were excavated below Pleistocene deposits, when possible. Shovel tests were carried to a minimum depth of 37 cm and the majority of the tests reached depths exceeding 60 cm. Quartz cobbles, pebbles, and heavy gravel were encountered in most of the tests, and some shovel tests were terminated when it was no longer possible to excavate through this material.

The results of the shovel testing, coupled with on-site consultation with the project geomorphologist, were utilized to place twelve 1 X 1 m test units across the site. These units were located so as to test four previously defined clusters of artifacts as well as the fire-cracked rock feature located during the Phase Ib study. Excavations were conducted in natural strata, unless they exceeded 15.24 cm (6 in) in depth, when arbitrary levels were necessary. All excavated soil was screened through hardware cloth.

The base of each excavation unit was cleaned and mapped. All apparent features were numbered, described, and mapped. Since there were few features, all were excavated. All feature fill was collected for flotation. During the course of fieldwork, it became apparent that all excavated features had been previously disturbed. Because of this, soil samples obtained from features were not subject to flotation.

Phase II shovel testing and unit excavation, in conjunction with a detailed geomorphological study of the site and vicinity identified 3 features, in one of which was found the remains of an early Middle Woodland period Pope's Creek vessel. All 3 features were found to be entirely within the Ap/fill Horizon which directly overlaid a pre-Holocene gravel deposit. Each of the three features was severely disturbed by plowing and exhibited very limited contextual integrity and interpretive potential. The buried sandy soil horizon that contained artifacts (identified during the Phase Ib study) was found to be restricted to a very small area measuring about 40 m in diameter on the T2 terrace of the site. This was determined to be disturbed as well, even though numerous flakes were encountered within it. No features were identified in this sandy layer.

Artifacts recovered during the Phase II testing include 1 Piscatway point, 7 bifaces, 18 cores, 175 flakes, 29 fragments of shatter, and 72 sand-tempered Pope's Creek Net-Impressed body sherds.

In light of the considerable amount of disturbance in evidence at Site 18PR460, it was determined that the site did not have the potential to yield additional important information on Maryland prehistory beyond what had already been collected during the Phase Ib and Phase II studies. No further work was recommended or required prior to the construction of the wetland mitigation site. Any remaining archeological deposits were likely destroyed during grading and landscaping of the site.

## **External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):**

00006745, 00006758